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HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1900—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2180.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

R. H. Ryerhoff is ill with typhoid fever in Hilo hospital.

Work will begin today upon the Maunaloa valley road.

Rez Hitchcock has returned from a business trip to Molokai.

The Rev. Alex. Mackintosh is contemplating a trip abroad at an early date.

Manager Wolters of Lihue plantation, Kauai, expects to go to the Coast in August.

Q. H. Berrey and wife sail from New York on Wednesday for a sojourn in Europe.

Carter and Haake, two men pardoned by Governor Dole, were released from Oahu prison Thursday.

William H. Wright has been reappointed registrar of Public Accounts by Territorial Treasurer Cooper.

Owing to his appointment as Judge, A. S. Humphreys will withdraw from all connection, direct and indirect, with the Honolulu Republican.

The engagement of Miss Marnie L. Smith, daughter of the late D. B. Smith, and Mr. Lovette Rockwell, formerly baritone with the Boston Lyric Opera Company, is announced.

High Sheriff A. M. Brown and the Deputy High Sheriff, Charles Chillingworth, will have the lettering on their badges altered. They are the only ones in the department who will find this necessary.

W. George Ashley has severed his connection with Bishop & Co. a bank and will embark in the real estate business. Mr. Ashley is a member of the company which is to handle the McCully tract in Pawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Craft have returned from a tour in Hawaii, during which they bagged a goodly lot of game. Nine wild hogs and sixty quail were killed, and Mrs. Craft captured a wild dog puppy, which she brought home.

President Dole's first official act as Governor was to sign the commission of Secretary Henry E. Cooper as Territorial Treasurer pro tem. The document was made out, signed and presented to Mr. Cooper yesterday forenoon.

M. D. Monsarrat, the surveyor, intends to leave for Europe in August. He will visit the Paris exposition, and after a jaunt through Germany will spend some time in England, at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Howard.

A camping party including George R. Carter, Gerrit P. Wilder, S. G. Wilder and James Judd went down to the lands of the plantation near Waipio on Saturday. The young men will be absent a week and will hunt wild cattle and pigs.

Wong Man, charged with larceny in the second degree, taking a box of money from a Japanese barber shop on Liliha street, was tried and convicted Saturday morning. The Chinese was sentenced to one month's imprisonment at hard labor.

It is expected that some of the battalions of volunteers which have seen service in Manila and are to be returned to the States will stop in Honolulu for a time to recuperate before being taken on to the variable climate of the more northern part of the country.

From High Sheriff Brown it is learned that all the sheriffs and their deputies on the other islands will be retained in office. All of the old officers will have to be again sworn in, and new commissions will be issued to them. The district magistrates will be sworn in by the circuit judges, and then the judges will be in their turn inducted into office.

Miss Sadie L. Wilson and Mr. S. Milton Kerns, both of Denver, Colorado, were married last evening at 8 o'clock at the Kamehameha Preparatory School by the Rev. George L. Pearson of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A few intimate friends were present. The bride arrived by the Galette, while the groom has been in Honolulu for some time, connected with the sewer contractors.

Mr. Joseph Lewis Howard, member of the class of 1900 of the Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, graduated with high honors on Tuesday, June 5. Accompanied by his wife, Dr. Howard left San Francisco on the 10th for the East for a tour, and will afterward sail for Scotland, where Mr. Howard will continue his studies in the medical profession. Mrs. Howard was formerly Miss Nellie Young, daughter of Hon. Alexander Young.

NEW CHIEFS IN SESSION

Heads of Departments Meet Governor.

REARRANGEMENT PLANNED

Many Routine Matters Considered and Some Appointments, Finances Outlined.

At the Executive building yesterday Governor Dole held his first conference with the heads of departments of the

PUBLIC OFFICES ARE TO BE MOVED

Many Changes Planned in the Location of the Various Territorial Departments.

There are to be many changes in the location of offices in the Judiciary and Executive buildings owing to the new condition of affairs, and it is likely that it will be some time before the public will learn to find the offices in their new locations.

The offices of the old Interior department are all to be shifted from the building on the Kakaia side of the Judiciary building to the basement of the Executive building. These offices include those of the Road department, the Water Works office, and that of the Superintendent of Public Works. W. E. Rowell is slated for the position of Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, Andrew Brown will remain in charge of the Water Works department, and Marston Campbell will be placed in charge of the roads.

COMING SPORT

Hilo's Race Meet is on the Boom.

Police and Prison Guards Will Meet This Morning at the Iwilei Butts.

Prospects for Hilo race-meeting are looking up better and better as time wears on. Among other local owners who will ship to the second city are Bonnie Judd and Charlie Bellina. Albert Horner will send some of his horses from Kakaia, and owners from the district of Kau will also help swell the entry list. As many as forty horses are expected to be in racing trim in Hilo on the 4th prox.

Chas. E. Egan of Oahu has purchased old Lope and will enter him in the Hilo free-for-all. Wm. Norton's Direct-

Money, Crozier and Brotherton, Myrtle, Pam Dowsett, Edith L. W. Williams, Pam and Maile, H. M. Dow, Abbie M. P. Whitney, Heiense, J. Johnson, Dewey.

The idea is to organize a handicap race to be run on a mile track. All yachtsmen are earnestly requested to be present at the meeting this evening.

His No. 1.

Jack Gould, who has been visiting his brother in Puna, returned to Honolulu yesterday.

C. H. Brown purchased the first hundred United States stamps ever sold from the Puna postoffice.

Col. G. F. Little has not been heard from recently, and it is not known when he will be back in Hilo.

P. D. Everett was brought from Puna yesterday to the Hilo Hospital, suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

MacGregor, George Ross of Pukalani and Smith and the Messrs. Liebman were in town for the 11th to celebrate the day.

P. H. Blair will probably leave for Washington about July 1st.

Prof. C. M. Leffland is home again after a two weeks' visit to Honolulu.

The approach to the Waikiki bridge from the town side will be finished in three days.

Charles D. B. Bule has leased the residence now occupied by P. C. Leffland on Church street.

It is expected that the Honolulu race track will be ready for the horses to "kick in" on Saturday next.

Judge Francis visited Hilo on Monday for the first time since he donned the er-

SUPREME COURT FORMAL SESSION

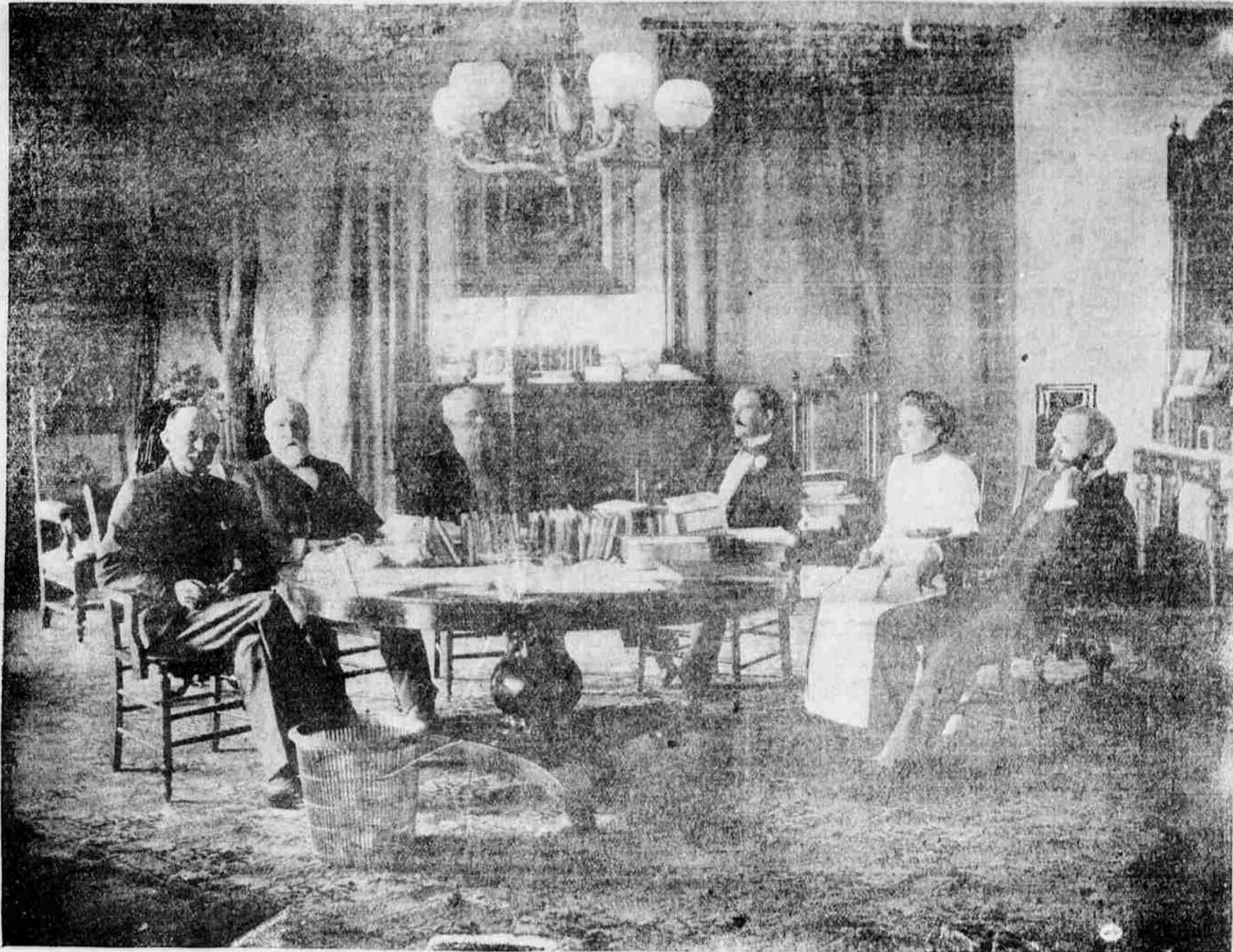
Regular Business Set For This Day When It is Hoped to Have Commissions.

Justices Freear and Whiting of the Supreme Court sat yesterday in that court at 10 o'clock. A formal opening of the court was declared and an adjournment was immediately taken to Thursday morning. A majority of the members of the bar attended, and congratulations for those who have been elevated to the bench were freely extended. It is believed the commissions for the Territorial Judges will have arrived Thursday, and that the new Supreme Court can meet then.

On the Supreme Court calendar for the term just beginning are twenty-three cases, as follows:

Gokaia Sugar Company vs. J. R. Wilson, executor from First Circuit court, A. M. Brown vs. Collector General of Customs, mandamus appeal from First Circuit court.

R. R. Hunt vs. N. C. Wilfong, tax as-



LAST MEETING OF PRESIDENT DOLE AND HIS CABINET

Territory. Those in attendance were H. E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory; Edmund P. Dole, Attorney-General; J. A. McCandless, Superintendent of Public Works; J. F. Brown, Commissioner of Public Lands; A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; and A. T. Hawes, the Governor's Private Secretary.

Governor Dole opened the meeting with a brief address on the new work that would devolve upon the officers of the Territory and explained to them the readjustment of public business which will be transferred from the Republic to the Territory.

The statement of Treasurer Cooper of the revenues and expenditures showed that the revenues up to Dec. 31, 1900, would equal \$490,153.50, while expenditures have been authorized equaling \$1,002,092. With the money now on hand in the treasury a balance will remain of \$691,155.01. These figures are approximate only, as new expenditures may be authorized and there may be some change in the results of the revenue estimates.

Reports were read from Sheriff Baldwin of Maui and Sheriff Conroy of Kauai, by Attorney-General Dole relating to the restoration to citizenship of various people in these islands.

Commissioner Brown reported that he had heard from Hawaii that Japanese were committing depredations upon the forest reservation along the road to the volcano. The matter was referred to Commissioner McCandless, and measures will be at once taken to put a stop to it.

Thomas G. Thrup was nominated by Secretary Cooper as Registrar of Conveyances, and the following assessors were named: C. H. Dickey for Maui, Molokai and Lanai; N. C. Wilfong for Hawaii, and J. K. Farley for Kauai and Niihau.

The application of F. Garcia of Hawaii for a light wine and beer license was recommended to the Treasurer.

The Board of Health offices are to be removed from their present location into the offices vacated by the Public Works and the Water Works departments.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson is to occupy the large room in the rear of the Board of Education office, which was formerly used for meetings. Inspector Townsend and Normal Instructor Gibson will have the back room while the large room will be cut up into offices, the rear to be used for books and the front for the secretary and school agent.

The legislative hall on the main floor of the Executive building is to be used as a United States court room and will be occupied by Judge Foster. The rooms now occupied by the Immigration bureau and the United States census will be turned over to the officers of the United States court also.

The basement of the Executive building will have the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture and other bureaus as well as those of the Board of Public Works.

The lower floor of the Judiciary building at the Waikiki end will be devoted to the United States offices.

On Kneehumans.

A gentleman who has made the trip to the highest peak of the mountain range back of the city says the climb from a scenic point of view is hardly worth while as rainbows obscure everything at a distance. At that altitude vegetation is dripping wet and each bough and twig is covered with moss. So closely lined and interlocked are the bushes near the peak that the climber must walk on top of them and in all the time four or five feet above the ground.

In addition to the local twenty-cent stamp tax on fish shares of stock it is reported that all shares transferred must carry a Federal five-cent stamp.

ress is also interded for that event.

The Honolulu contingent for Hilo will leave next Tuesday on the Kinau.

The third rifle match between teams drawn from the police and prison guards will be shot off this morning at Iwilei butts. Each team has a win to its credit and today's shoot decides the rubber. The following composes the police team: Capt. Kane, Lieut. Gardner, Lieut. Naipo, Wills, Fernandez, Hubbell, Muller, Peahl, Lambert and Hart. Keanini, marker.

Boating men are agitating for a regatta for July 4. Owners of yachts have promised their support in the event of a program being arranged. The Myrtle Boat Club are open for a preliminary brush with their ancient rivals the Heolans. Failing this they may bring off a scrub race among themselves.

J. Simpson, the Hilo middle-weight pugilist, who recently went to Manila in the U. S. transport service and whose death has since been announced, is not dead. He was shot six times through the body, but is accordingly to latest reports on the high road toward recovery.

A movement to hold a big field-day in Honolulu in the rear future is on foot. Delegates from the rowing, cricket and tennis clubs, and also from the Young Men's Christian Association, the Institute, Boys' Brigade, and other kindred institutions will shortly be invited to meet and formulate plans for the carrying out of the biggest athletic meeting Honolulu has had in years.

A meeting of yachtsmen will be held this evening in the office of R. H. Brotherton, room 16, Progress block, at 7:30 o'clock, to elect handicappers and decide on a course for a yacht race on July 4th.

The following yachtsmen have been interviewed on the subject of a race and have declared their willingness to enter: Oscar White of the Eva Judge Wilcox, Hawaii; J. Lightfoot, Marion;

CHINESE EFFECT AN ORGANIZATION

Intend to Demand Their Rights as Full Fledged Citizens.

Sixty prominent Chinese of this city, all naturalized citizens of Hawaii or Hawaiian born, have organized a society for the purpose of securing their rights as citizens of America. The members of the new organization include many of the most prominent Chinese merchants of this city and the society looks fair to develop into a powerful and influential organization.

At a meeting held in the hall of the United Chinese Society preliminary organization was effected and officers elected. C. Wram was in the chair, and in opening the meeting he stated that its purpose was to effect a permanent organization of all Hawaiian-born Chinese or those who had been naturalized under the Republic, for the purpose of securing to them their rights in the Territory. An informal discussion followed during the progress of which the whole question of the rights of Chinese was thrashed over.

The following officers were then elected: Wong Kwai, president; Li Cheong, vice-president; W. Y. Kwai Fong, English secretary; C. Din Sing, Chinese secretary; Wong Leong, treasurer.

The temporary chairman appointed the following committee to draw up rules and by-laws for the society: C. Wram, Chock Hov, Ching On, Ho Fong, Wong Chow, Ng Chun.

The new society has not decided what party it will affiliate with, but its members say that it is out for good government and a recognition of the rights of the Chinese as American citizens.

sonor, appeal from Tax Appeal court, Third District.

Joseph Scharch vs. Kilauea Sugar Company, exceptions from Fifth Circuit court.

John Bohnenberg et al. vs. Anna Zimmerman et al., appeal from Circuit Judge, Fourth Circuit.

E. N. Holmes vs. I. E. Ray, appeal from Fourth Circuit Court.

Wong Kwai vs. Liliuokalani, appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit.

J. G. Jones vs. Francisco de Lima et al., appeal from Circuit Judge, Fourth Circuit.

In re George M. Dracott, alleged bankrupt, appeal from Circuit Judge, Fourth Circuit.

John E. Bush et al. vs. Republic of Hawaii, ejectment (original).

Sarah Towel vs. Manuel Gomes, appeal from Circuit Judge, Third Circuit.

B. Cartwright et al. vs. C. K. Laukea et al., appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Young In and Ah Sam, exceptions from Circuit court, Second Circuit.

A. G. Mercourt vs. Norwalk Fire Insurance Company, exceptions from Circuit court, First Circuit.

Elizabeth C. Greenwell vs. M. G. Silva, summary possession of land, appeal from District court of North Kona, J. Mendez Gozalez vs. Francisco Doniz, assumpsit, appeal from District court of South Kona.

Fokini Robinson vs. Joseph A. Ahong et al., quieting title, question reserved from Circuit court, Second District.

Lewers & Cooke vs. N. Braham et al., assumpsit, appeal from District court of Honolulu.

Sun Kwong Fing Company vs. Yee Wo, error to the Circuit Court, Fifth Circuit.

Makee Sugar Company vs. Tuck Chow, appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit.

Nettie L. Scott vs. J. K. Nahale, exceptions from Circuit court, Third Circuit.

Nettie L. Scott vs. Thomas Fitch, exceptions from Circuit court, Third Circuit.

Republic of Hawaii vs. W. H. Marshall, exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit.

WINGS OF THE AIR

Wireless Telegraphy in
Hawaii a Fact.

MESSAGE SENT SATURDAY

Executive Building and Kaimuki
the Points of Departure
and Receipt.

Wireless telegraphy is an accomplished fact in Hawaii. On Saturday the instruments which were brought here from England on the Australia received their official tests, and for two hours messages were sent flying through space from the Executive building grounds to the station of the Inter-Island and Telegraph Company at Kaimuki. In all respects the experiments proved a success, and within three weeks more the system is expected to be in active operation between Honolulu and the Island of Hawaii, so that it will be possible to send messages to Hilo direct, or to any point on Molokai, Maui or Lanai.

Crowd Was Small.

The crowd that assembled to witness the experiments at the Executive building grounds was rather disappointingly small, at least to those who had hoped that a large sum of money might be realized from the sale of the first message. The instruments had been set up on one of the platforms used in the inaugural ceremonies, which, deprived of its legs, had been placed under the trees opposite the front of the building. Here early in the morning Manager Cross and T. Bowden, one of the experts who came here to set up the system, had placed them. A long wire stretched from them to the tip of the flag pole, hoisted thither by the halyards which carry the flag. This was the wire that was to collect the electrical waves sent from the station at Kaimuki and carry them down to the instrument below. It was shortly after 12 o'clock before the instruments were in position, as there had been difficulty in getting the batteries from the hold of the Australia, where they were held in quarantine for some time, and they were still at the quarantine wharf. So an automobile belonging to T. L. Grant was secured and brought to the grounds to furnish the necessary current. At half past 12 o'clock Mr. Bowden had everything prepared, and lifting the key he began to tick out a message.

The First Message.

"Hello! Is anybody out there?" This was the first message to wing its way across the city by the new system, the first to be sent by wireless telegraphy at any point west of the Rocky Mountains.

Instantly a bit of tape whose end had been protruding from one of the many little polished brass boxes on the instrument table began to curl out. It was the answer.

"Mr. Gear is here," it said, in dots and dashes intelligible only to the operator. "Is Mr. Cross there?"

The two men on the platform exchanged congratulatory glances, and then the messages came thick and fast and the snapping of the sparks on one of the mysterious looking instruments became continuous and the crowd began to gather and stand gazing all about or craning their necks to get a better look at the uncanny machine that could do such impossible things.

Success Attained Elsewhere.

Wireless telegraphy has been used with great success in England and on the Atlantic coast of America, but yesterday's experiments were the first that have been given on this side of the Rocky Mountains. A year and a half ago the English channel was bridged, and the distance to which messages were transmitted then, thirty miles, was considered wonderful. Poles over 100 feet in height were used at that time, and almost the limit of distance seemed to have been reached. But improvements have been made since that time, and now messages are sent from Chelmsford, England, to Wimereux, France, a distance of 199 miles, with poles of the same height as those used in the first attempt to send messages across the channel. Last year the system was used with great success in the autumn maneuvers of the British fleet, one of the great events of the year for Englishmen. It was used in reporting the international yacht race last fall, and proved a great success.

Advantages to the Islands.

When the Islands are at last connected by the wireless telegraph one of the aims that has been striven for for many years past will be accomplished. The growing business all over the group has made some adequate means of quick communication from the other Islands to Honolulu, the clearing house for the whole group, absolutely necessary. Merchants or planters on Hawaii or Kauai have had heretofore to wait ten days or two weeks for the filling of orders here that would have meant the saving of thousands of dollars had they been able to be filled at once. Up to the present time they have had to send their orders by the mails on the inter-island boats, and as these vessels only sailed at uncertain or widely separated intervals, the delays would sometimes be most exasperating.

The plan of laying cables has often been thought of and once attempted, but without any success, and the present scheme is the first to offer any tangible solution of the problem of inter-island communication. Twelve years ago a company in which E. O. Hall & Son were the chief movers decided to lay a cable between here and Hawaii. A man named Bartholomew was engaged, who had had some experience in laying cables on the Atlantic coast. Copper wire was brought here, and the cable was made in this city. The ship, and the Oahu end was landed at Hanalei bay. Thence the wire was laid to the light-house on Molokai. Along the length of that island the wire was strung on poles to Kalaupapa, from there a cable was stretched to Maui. It was carried over this island also on poles, and from Kaupo, Maui, a cable was laid to Mahukona, on Hawaii.

But one message was sent over this line, and then the cable between Oahu and Molokai parted. It was repaired

three times and then the promoters decided to put up another cable. This time it was a different story. The wire was a different one, and it was laid over one of the deepest parts of the straits between the Islands. Other cables have been projected, but none have been laid to the full extent of the straits, and the projectors of the new cable have decided to lay it in such a way.

NOTES FROM PAI A.

Cause Grinding Progressing Rapidly
On the Plantation.

Grinding on the plantation is going along nicely, over 400 tons of sugar having been taken off and the crop is expected to be considerably larger than that of last year.

Jensen, who has the contract for constructing the new Spreckelsville ditch, which when complete will render some six thousand acres of good land available for cultivation, expected to be through with his job in a month or so. This has been a big undertaking as there have been numerous tunnels bored through the gulches along the line. The longest, 2000 feet, of itself developed about 500,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours.

The census enumerators have had considerable difficulty in eliciting the desired information from the Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese in the district.

AN EXCURSION ON HILO'S RAILROAD

Sunday School Picnic Affords
a Novel Sensation for
Residents of Hawaii.

It was a success, an unqualified success—the first railroad excursion out of Hilo, says the Hilo Tribune. The day was perfect. Superintendent Lambert had transformed flat cars into very comfortable coaches with tarpaulin covers and seats for sixty persons to each car. Promptly on time about one hundred children, and nearly as many more of their friends, moved out from Walakoa station. To many of the children this was their first ride on a railroad, and it was therefore a novel experience. To many others to whom railroad excursions were no novelty, the fact that Hilo at last had a railroad and that an excursion was now a possibility, made the occasion one of delight. The run through the woods was a constant scene of surprise, the road-bed making a narrow lane, walled in on each side by tropical foliage. The run to nine miles occupied about twenty-five minutes, and was made safely and pleasantly, the roadbed being in excellent condition and the cars running very smoothly. At the terminus of the road the excursionists left the car for a ramble of half an hour, which passed pleasantly and quickly. The return trip was made on schedule time, the train reaching Walakoa station at 11:30. The excursionists were speedily transferred to Cocoanut Island the ferryage of the entire party taking only a little more than half an hour. Soon scores of bathers were in the water, and the fun was fast and furious. The call to luncheon at 1 o'clock brought the small boy and girl reluctantly out of the water, for the average Hilo boy likes to eat even better than he does to swim. The tables were loaded down with good things and they began to disappear, for the Hilo small boy's appetite, is notorious, and the Oahu ozone had given it added power. At the end of a half hour the small boy looked like a stuffed turkey, and moved like Mark Twain's "Jumping Frog of Calaveras," which had been loaded with shot. One urchin leaning against a table, looked longingly at the food, while he held one hand on his stomach, but he said: "Gee! but I'm full, but I'll eat one more sandwich or bun!" After "all eat and were filled," there were the traditional "twelve baskets of fragments."

Games, bathing and a "grand good time" filled the afternoon. Not an accident, nor the least "unpleasantness," marred the day. It was one of pure unalloyed pleasure to both old and young. Much of the credit of this successful outing is due to the efficient committee in charge, Messadmes Terry, Abbey and Irwin and Miss Hitchcock, and Messrs. Cruzan, Terry, I. U. Smith and McTaggart. To the careful management of Superintendent Lambert, the conductor and engineer the very successful railroad excursion is due.

MAKAWAO LITTERATEURS.

Delightful Program by the Bookish
People of Maui.

(Special Correspondence.)
MAUI, June 16.—Friday evening, the 8th, the June meeting of the Makawao Literary Society was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lindsay of Paia. There was a large attendance of Makawao and Spreckelsville people, who were delighted with the following program, for the most part of a musical nature:

Piano Duet.....Misses Simpson and Watson.
Vocal Solo.....Messadmes Hair and Nicoll and Miss Steele.
Vocal Solo.....Mrs. R. von Tempky.
Vocal Solo.....Miss Simpson.
(Violin Obligato by Miss Watson.)
Vocal Solo.....Mrs. Walter Lowrie.
Recitation.....Miss Hart.
Vocal Solo.....Mrs. Hair.
Chorus....."We'll Have to Mortgage the Farm." By Messadmes Hair and Nicoll and Miss Steele, Messadmes D. C. Lindsay and Geo. Baldwin.
Vocal Solo.....Mrs. Crans.
Piano Duet.....Misses Simpson and Watson.

Several of the number received enclosures. The chorus, "We'll Have to Mortgage the Farm," was rendered in character and was much enjoyed.

Makawao Debaters.

Friday evening the Makawao Debating Society held an interesting meeting in the parlors of the Paia Foreign Church. The question discussed was concerning the extending of suffrage to women, and after an exciting debate the ladies' side won. Messrs. W. C. Crook and Frank Alexander championed the "ladies" and Messrs. J. Jones and E. B. Carley reluctantly but earnestly maintained the negative.

IN OLD TRICK Marked Coins Caught a Law-Breaker.

Japanese in Jail for Selling Liquor
Without a License—Gambling
Games.

Special Police Officer H. J. Hanabara made a trip to Iwilei last night in the regular discharge of his duties. As a rule he makes it a point to give this interesting locality a visit every night. His trips generally result in the punishment of some wrong-doer or another. An Advertiser reporter accompanied the industrious officer.

The Yoshiwara was first visited. The present condition of this place reflects great credit on the Police Department. It is kept perfectly clean and orderly and the police are always on the lookout to see that the law is obeyed in all particulars.

The whole premises were inspected, and wherever procurers were found they were immediately ordered out; if they showed any unwillingness to depart they were assisted in making their exit. The police have no sympathy with this degraded class of men, and make it very warm for them whenever occasion so demands.

The Chinese wash-houses were next approached. These were in total darkness except for the occasional faint glimmer of a light through dirty and half-covered windows. The approach was to be very carefully made. Slowly the officer moved along back of the long, low, dilapidated row of shacks. Suddenly he paused and listened. The sound of money ringing could be plainly heard in one of the rooms. By going around through the door of an adjoining apartment the room where the gambling was going on was reached. Quick as a flash Hanabara burst through the door and pounced upon a number of Chinese gambling at a table. He scattered them right and left, using the dominoes on the floor. One six-Centist, however, had grabbed the money as soon as the officer entered, and escaped with it out of a back door.

No sooner had this game been broken up than the lights in a dozen other similar places were thrown on, and the officer visited the Chinese had just tumbled in to their bunks and were apparently sound asleep.

Hanabara was particularly anxious to secure a certain Japanese in Iwilei who has been selling liquor without a license some time, and who, by his careful methods, almost defied capture. Marking a half-dollar, and a ten-cent piece, Hanabara gave them to a French woman, instructing her to go to his place and buy two bottles of beer. The woman obeyed, and the Japanese saw her there, receiving the marked coins. He then called the woman to the counter in exchange for the beer. No sooner had the woman left the place than Hanabara proceeded to examine the bill, finding therein the marked coins. Beer was found in abundance, and a search was made on the floor of bottles of beer in the living room, and beneath a pile of clothes, and a cup of sake under the bed.

The patrol was telephoned and the prisoner, the sake, the cold beer, the barrel of beer, the contents of the bill, the two bottles of beer seized in the living room, and the marked coins were all taken to the police station.

The Japanese registered as Mashimoto. His case comes up this morning.

KAUAI GOES WILD OVER REFORMER

Leung Chi-Tso Enthusiastically Received on the Garden Isle.
Secures \$10,000.

The Chinese reformer, Leung Chi-tso, arrived in Honolulu Saturday morning on the steamer W. G. Hall, from Kauai. He was accompanied by his bodyguard of four men, and was looking in the best of health and spirits.

His departure from the Garden Isle was the cause of much demonstration. When Chi-tso left Kapaa for Niihau, he was escorted by a large number of natives, and he was escorted by several hundred persons of all nationalities. One account has it that as many as two thousand people were on the wharf to see him off for Honolulu, and that the laborers of neighboring plantations left their work to get a glimpse at the face of the reformer before he sailed.

Chi-tso left here about the end of May with several others. When he arrived at Kapaa, where a branch of the Bow-Wong Society is established, the members of the society, with rice planters, laborers and merchants, several hundred strong, met him and escorted him to the hall. Two bands were included in this grand procession, and people of all nationalities joined in.

When the hall was reached, dinner and speeches were given. Chi-tso stayed two days in Kapaa enlightening the people concerning his reform movement. At every meeting which the reformer held there were large crowds, and the people were not a few whites as well as Japanese and Hawaiians, who seemed almost as much interested as the Chinese themselves. Others than Chinese are said to have joined the Bow-Wong Association.

Hanabara was the next place visited by the Chinese reformer and his followers. Here the same things happened as at Kapaa. After this Koloa, Hanapepe, Waimea and Kauai were visited. Everywhere enthusiasm and support greeted the Bow-Wong.

On Kauai there are now six branches of the Bow-Wong Association. The presidents of these societies are as follows: Kapaa, Wong Fong; Hanalei, Chook Chin; Kapala, Ahook; Hanapepe, S. H. Chon Sing; Koloa, Hu Wai; Waimea, Ahko.

Relative of Li Hong Chang recently sent Leung Chi-tso a second letter, congratulating of the one received some time ago, encouraging the Bow-Wong to go ahead with their reform work.

Chi-tso has succeeded in getting \$10,000 subscribed to the cause, on Kauai.

It Began with Pains in the Back

Mr. W. J. Juergert, 102 Landon St., Buffalo, N. Y., tells how he was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He says:

"About one year ago I was suffering a great deal with kidney trouble, and the terrible pains which I experienced in the small of my back almost incapacitated me for work. I tried wearing plaster, but they did me no good whatever. In connection with this kidney trouble I was subject to chronic headaches. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I did so and soon noticed a great improvement, after continuing their use for several months all traces of the kidney trouble disappeared and the headaches became less frequent."

(Signed) WM. JUERGERT.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1899.
W. G. STANTON,
Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain a condensed form of all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, period paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

DISPOSITION OF HAWAIIAN STAMPS

Will Be Sent to Washington
to be Destroyed—Other
Postal Matters

Much interest has been expressed in the question of the disposition of the Hawaiian stamps which have gone out of use and are being redeemed at the postoffice. Louis Kenake, chief clerk to Postmaster Oat, said yesterday that there were in the postoffice Hawaiian stamps valued at several thousand dollars, while quantities are coming in daily to be redeemed.

"These stamps," said Mr. Kenake, "are all to be sealed up in the office here and sent to Washington. After midnight Wednesday no Hawaiian stamps were allowed to be sold. Collectors all over the world have been anxious to get these stamps, for in a few years they will be very valuable. We don't want any repetition of the Cuban scandals here, and we shall take great care of the packages of stamps and send them directly to Washington, where they will be destroyed."

Thursday morning the first United States money orders were issued at the Honolulu postoffice; one of them was received and paid and two were issued. A large number will be issued in all likelihood before the next steamer leaves for the Coast, for they will be very handy for paying small bills, costing but thirty cents per hundred dollars.

On account of the non-arrival of the Treasury Department official who is to close up the affairs of the Postal Savings Bank, that institution will not be closed for some days. That official is expected to arrive by the steamer Mariposa next Wednesday.

Postmaster Oat yesterday announced that all letters mailed on steamers or railroad trains must be in United States stamped envelopes, and not in envelopes with adhesive stamps.

A REAL, LIVE COUNT IS HERE

Russia Has Sent a Representative
to Honolulu Who is of
the Romanoff Nobility.

People have been wondering who the tall, distinguished-looking, elegantly dressed man is, who is occasionally seen promading the main thoroughfare of Honolulu. They little suspect that this city is at present the proud possessor of a real, live Count in the person of Monsieur le Comte Alexander George Valangier, for such is the gentleman's name and title, who has aroused the interest and curiosity of Honolulu's "smart set."

The Count is a terror among the ladies. His ways are just too delightfully lovely and fascinating for anything. It is even whispered by those who know whereof they speak that several charming heiresses have expressed themselves in confidence to their bosom friends to the effect that the handsome and gallant Count would make an ideal husband.

The dear Count is just as sweet as he can be," remarked a rich and handsome young widow, behind her fan at the ball the other night; "he's quite the rage, you know, all the dear girls think he's perfectly lovely!"

The Count arrived recently on the City of Peking from San Francisco and was interviewed by an Advertiser reporter shortly afterwards. He could not speak English but conversed by means of an interpreter. He is traveling for pleasure and is also a diplomatic representative of the Russian Government. He has already started earnestly in the study of the English and Hawaiian languages. Unable to find accommodations at the Hawaiian Hotel, the Count is at present encamped in a delightful little villa. He has made many friends since his arrival here and is much sought after in social circles.

A CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des Moines, Iowa.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

A Blue Flame Wick- less Oil Stove, A Refrigerator, An Ice Cream Freezer A Water Cooler.

See them in the large window display.

NO SMOKE,
NO SMELL,
NO DANGER.

W. W. DIMOND

& CO., LIMITED

Importers of Groceries, Glass
and House Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents for
JEWEL STOVES,
STANDARD AND PURITAN BLUE
FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES,
PRIMUS STOVES,
GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGER-
ATORS,
DOUBLE-COATED GRANITE IRON-
WARE.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sore on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Stitches or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Eczema, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. PROPRIETORS, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH SOME ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

War tax and internal revenue went into effect Thursday with the admission of Hawaii as a Territory, and yesterday druggists and liquor sellers were busy purchasing the necessary stamps and affixing them to their stock in trade. Much of the liquid stock which was imported from America has already paid the tax, but all foreign wine must be stamped now before they are sold.

There was a scarcity of certain internal revenue stamps which were necessary for the barrels of beer and other liquors in bulk. The internal revenue officers in the emergency affixed documents printed here to the packages to identify them, and to be used in lieu of revenue stamps until they reach here.

F. M. Driscoll is the special internal revenue officer here looking after the new work, and he has his hands full. He will remain a month longer and will go all over the Islands before returning to the Mainland.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

MEETING OF PATRIOTS

Celebration of Bunker Hill Day.

PRaise FOR OUR FATHERS

Sons of the American Revolution Gather and Talk of America.

At the residence of W. F. Allen Saturday the Hawaiian Society, Sons of the American Revolution, gave an entertainment in honor of Bunker Hill day which fell on yesterday.

In the morning the annual meeting was held at the office of the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Company. Reports were received from the officers, and these latter were re-elected for the ensuing year. They are as follows: W. F. Allen, president; W. R. Castle, vice-president; W. O. Atwater, secretary; W. I. Forbes, treasurer; Prof. W. D. Alexander, registrar. The officers with P. C. Jones, F. J. Lowrey and W. C. Parke will constitute the board of directors.

The entertainment in the evening was opened by an invocation by Rev. W. M. Kincaid and this was followed by the annual address of the president, W. F. Allen. It was as follows:

"We miss to-night our founder and first president, Peter Cushman Jones, who has done so much for the society since its foundation; we also miss our second president and compatriot, Albert F. Judd, who has left us in answer to the call all most sooner or later recognize. We shall greatly miss him at our meetings and social gatherings, as he always took a deep interest in the society. Suitable resolutions were passed at our meeting which will be spread on the minutes and sent to his family. "These two presidents covered a period of four years, during which time there were numerous meetings and social gatherings. During the past year, for various reasons, no meetings were held, not I trust because interest in the society has waned, as our numbers are larger than many of the States on the Mainland can boast.

"With the new year we will trust that renewed interest will be taken and new membership applied for, as we are now not only Sons of the American Revolution, but we are all sons and daughters of America.

"Let me mention a singular coincidence that I discovered today. On June 14th, 1776, the American flag was first legally adopted, and on June 14th, 1900, the American flag was formally raised over the school houses of the Territory, by the public raising of the flag over the city High School house on the 13th. "We Sons of the American Revolution have seen the consummation of our desires and work, in the annexation of the Islands to the Great Republic, and the inauguration of Sanford B. Dole, our choice for first Governor of the Territory. Let us continue to work for and assist in good government.

"Unlike our forefathers we have not had to fight for this result with weapons, but like them we have been successful in obtaining what we strove for, and we are now one of the integral parts of the Great Republic, and under its strong protection.

"To-morrow, the 17th of June, as you all know is the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The cause for which it was fought, and which it took our forefathers seven long years to gain, is now recognized the wide world over. Wherever any people are striving for personal liberty, and to free themselves from tyranny, to such this battle is an inspiration and an example.

"The society have invited you to meet on this anniversary of Bunker Hill, and its own foundation, to join in this social celebration."

The roll of members was then called by Secretary William O. Atwater and the following resolution on the death of former Chief Justice A. F. Judd was read by Prof. Alexander:

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty God to remove from this earthly life our Compatriot, Hon. A. F. Judd, therefore be it

Resolved, That by his death the Hawaiian Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, has lost a most patriotic and useful member. He was one of the original founders and an active promoter of this Society, and twice served as its President. He was in hearty sympathy with the principles and aims of the Society and both his public and private life exemplified the sterling virtues of those ancestors whom we delight to honor.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in the records of this Society, and that a copy of the same be communicated by the Secretary to the family of our deceased Compatriot.

Unanimously adopted.

WM. O. ATWATER, Secretary.

Mrs. W. F. Frear read a poem and Miss Anna Paris gave a recitation descriptive of Bunker Hill day and the famous battle.

The preface to the year book for 1900 was read by Prof. Alexander. This embodied the annual report of the registrar which was as follows:

Honolulu, June 16, 1900.

Mr. President and Compatriots: I beg leave to submit the following brief Annual Report, as Registrar of our Society.

THE BEST RESULTS

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W. S. EDINGS' APPOINTMENT CHANGES INTENSE

DISSATISFACTION AMONG CITIZENS OF HAWAII

The appointment of W. S. Edings as judge of the Hawaiian Supreme Court has caused intense dissatisfaction among the citizens of Hawaii.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1900.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

The Governor's appointments will satisfy conservative men who believe that good government should be the one object sought in making up an official roster. Mr. E. P. Dole has the proper experience for the post of Attorney-General. Mr. Atkinson for that of Superintendent of Schools. Mr. A. M. Brown for that of High Sheriff. Mr. Austin for Auditor. Prof. Alexander for Surveyor and Mr. J. P. Brown for Commissioner of Public Lands. While John A. McCandless has never, we believe, been identified with a department of public works, his adaptability to the post he is to fill is unquestioned. We look to see him make an exceptional record in his useful office. Of the new Executive Secretary, Mr. Hawes, the Advertiser has little personal knowledge but it feels justified in the belief that Governor Dole would not have selected a man for so intimate an official fellowship as the secretary bears to his chief, without full confidence in his ability and tact.

The Federal administrative appointments in which Mr. Dole had a hand are also satisfactory. By retaining Mr. Oat in the Postoffice and Mr. Stackable in the Custom House, a faithful performance of duty is assured in both important bureaus. Of most of the other appointments the Advertiser has already spoken in detail.

LIVING A CENTURY.

San Francisco admirers of the patriarchs have formed the Hundred Year Club for the purpose of studying and promoting longevity. The name does not reveal the full ambition of the members, for they say in their prospectus that the normal limit of human life should be from 120 to 180 years. "From ignorance or neglect of the laws of nature," this age is not attained, and "it may take three or four generations of right-living to overcome heredity." So the gentlemen who sell annuities will have to go out of business at once. It is a pretty good sort of a world and even the calamity-howlers, with their gifts of gloom, have no serious objections to staying here for some time. For enthusiasts like the members of the Hundred Year Club the gradual increase of the length of human life is too slow. The doctrine of averages carries very little substantial comfort. The way to do anything in these days is to found a society for the purpose of doing it, and we have no doubt that the foundation of this Club will have a good influence in adding to the span of its members, who are to dine together occasionally, with rather more than severely patriarchal luxury.

They are going to collect a library of writings on longevity and records of it, always interesting works although not without the doubt which has always attached to the Methuselah legend. Probably it was the apocryphal character of a good many instances of longevity that moved the late Wm. J. Thomas to emit his paradox that nobody had ever lived to be a hundred. The genuine cases are common if by no means common enough, but the difficulty is to form any satisfactory theory as to the best means of longevity. One man's meat is another man's poison and so the researches which the Hundred Year Club and the branches it proposes to form are going to make in regard to hygiene and cooking are liable to bring out a somewhat motley collection of material. Some people are made of tougher fiber than others. That is about all there is to it. It is easy to dwell on the commonplaces about moderation, exercise and so on, but every once in a while some disgraceful old fellow turns up who has eaten everything that he ought not to have eaten, who doesn't know hygiene from hypnotism and who never took any exercise, but has perversely rounded out his century to the despair of the earnest seekers after the secret.

Whether a man lives longer by always thinking about it, living according to rule and thermometer and constantly denying himself to satisfy a theory may be doubted. The cheerful heart goes all the day, whether it be long or short, and the philosopher cannot be weighing his rations and feeling his pulse all the time. If the passion for longevity makes a man uncomfortable it tends to cut him off rather than extend him. Doubtless the Hundred Year Club will seek a comfortable longevity and collect no information that is too hard for a dinner table.

One of the objects of the club is to develop the faculty of conversation and add thereby to the agreeableness of life and unconsciously strengthen the resolve to cling to it long. "How few," says the prospectus "are capable of carrying on a sustained conversation of interest." True; but how fewer are capable of sustained shutting up.

We judge from the excited comments of the opposition press that Governor Dole has made a fatal misstep. It seems that instead of running things with a lone hand as an honest Executive should, he has had the temerity to ask the heads of the Territorial Departments to meet with him, as the Cabinet used to do, for counsel and advice. This heinous offense is viewed not only with alarm but with indignation. It is a cabal, a star chamber, a secret, black and midnight process fraught with danger to the commonwealth. Any patriotic American knows that a Governor who does such things ought to be called to stern account and impeached if possible. United we fall, divided we stand. We warn Mr. Dole that unless he ceases to offend the proprieties by meeting with his fellow-officials to discuss the affairs of government, he will be posted daily in the opposition papers as a man in whom the fires of patriotism have burnt entirely out and will be suspected of even graver things.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Governor Dole's inaugural address was marked by the statesmanlike insight and careful judgment which has been noted in his public life from the beginning. His references to the troubles that were pending his tribute to the Hawaiian and his appeal for their generous treatment was natural and sincere. His forecasts were convincing and his warnings were such as to command attention and inspire hope. We know of no state paper in the history of Hawaii since it may be M. J. Dole's written answer to Minister Wells on a memorable day in the past, which is so admirable in all its features as this address.

Mr. Dole's most striking paragraph is that which ranges his administration against the semi-feudal system embodied in the idea of a baronial power surrounded by servile labor and using it not only to enrich himself but to hinder the growth of a citizen population such as an American Territory must have for its upbuilding and defense. The wheat planters of Hawaii have sought for many years to find a class of white labor that would supplant the Asiatic hordes and build up in these islands a civilization represented by the farmer's home and the village church and school and by the rural ballot box. It is a search which has led to the tentative trial of raising sugar cane by co-operative methods. Now that Governor Dole is resolved to oppose such moneyed interests as may stand in the way of the development of a pure family life and industrial white immigration, we believe the progressive planters will resume their efforts to solve the labor problem in the true American way and that they will succeed.

In his appeal for the cessation of past political differences Governor Dole strikes a responsive chord in the public heart. But one thing has lately served to keep alive the feuds and that was the threat of political organization for the one object of revenge. We believe that spirit is lessening day by day; and that the time will soon come when the old antagonists in local politics will divide among themselves between the Republican and Democratic parties leaving forever behind them, in the mists and shadows, the memories of the broken scepter and the lowered flag.

THE COMING SOUTH AFRICA.

The future political status of South Africa, if settled for all time by the British Government after the close of the present war, will be that of Crown colonies merging by process of years into a Dominion like that of Canada or a Federation like that of Australia. So far as the Boer republics are concerned one of them has been expunged and the other will soon lose its identity in the general British jurisdiction extending from the Cape to the Zambesi. Probably in the course of the present decade the Governorship of the whole vast region will be vested in a Viceroy.

At the same time we may look for an early revival of the Afrikaner Bund the object of which was, in the final analysis, to create a United States of South Africa. Two classes of people were in the Bund, the young Boers, who were not content with the pent-up Utica of their little republics and the native born whites of any parentage, who had no ties binding them to the British Crown. We might add to these the unclassified Uitlanders. During a long period Cecil Rhodes figured as the most active and powerful agent of the Bund but about the time of the Jameson raid his loyalty to its objects went into eclipse and it was charged that, for the bauble of a coronet, he was eager to switch the whole movement into that of Joseph Chamberlain's scheme of Imperial Federation. Probably the charge was true; certainly it was so well-supported by circumstantial evidence that Mr. Rhodes is not likely to be received into the future councils of the reform society. As an advocate of peaceable union of Boer and Briton for the common good his identification with the Jameson raid put him outside the pale of public confidence.

Regarding the future personnel of the Bund it is a fair inference that it will include all the Boers and most of the non-British foreigners. The Boers' love of freedom will not have been lost in the travail of military defeat and having no further hope of battle they will naturally turn, when they get the chance, to politics. If granted the suffrage they will be likely to attack the Crown Colony system and agitate, with true Dutch persistency, for a cumulative freedom. So long as the Boer lives he will cherish the hope of a free South Africa. Whether attainable or not the ideal will never lose its charm.

To discuss the chances of success would be to indulge a speculative fancy which, in the domain of forecast, is more likely to go wrong than right. Still there are British philosophers who are by no means sure of the integrity of the Empire under the stress of a great war. That empire, magnificent as it is, must be called a loose confederacy, without a governing constitution for all its parts, without a parliament in which all are represented, without continuous boundaries and without a common fiscal policy. The interests of outlying colonies differ so vitally from those of the mother country that those colonies even emancipate tariffs against Great Britain and withhold adequate aid in time of war. When Canada was approached last winter for the weakness of her military contribution to the campaign against the Boers, her premier said, in effect, that the Dominion, unless threatened specifically by England's foes, did not feel called upon to raise an army. It is conceivable in case of a war between Great Britain and the United States that an American proposition to recognize Canadian independence and spare the Dominion the pains and perils of invasion, would invoke Canadian neutrality. Were Europe in arms against the United Kingdom we may fairly surmise that the loyalty of Australia, India and South Africa would not be strong enough to induce them to stay upon the firing line when they might thrive peaceably and independently away from it. An empire exposed to such processes of dissolution is not strong; it is merely bulky. That being true, perhaps the enthusiasts of the Afrikaner Bund are not steeped in iridescent visions when they foresee a United States of South Africa, "shaking its invincible locks," as Milton wrote, and challenging a place among free nations.

THE APPROACHING CRISIS.

Much of the comment in Europe about the German naval program points to a future policy of encroachment in South America. North Americans as a rule have hazy ideas of what goes on in this hemisphere below the equator and few of them know that a part of southern Brazil nearly if not quite as large as Germany itself, is passing under Teutonic influences. The only details we have seen in print about it are those supplied by Frank G. Carpenter, the correspondent. He tells of German-speaking villages, of German agriculture, educational and social systems, a German press and gymnasia and a large population loyal to the fatherland. Mr. Carpenter's letter does not draw the attention it should have from the public and which it will one day, perhaps, command from the historians. Yet it means that Germany is getting a foothold within the charmed circle of the Monroe doctrine which she may use her new fleet in trying first to nationalize and then to defend. This fleet, according to the bill that lately passed the Reichstag, will consist of forty battleships and fifty cruisers, a much stronger navy than that which the United States is now projecting—to say nothing, of course, of the unknown possibilities of our Holland submarine torpedo-boat.

That Europe believes in the probable falling out of Germany and the United States over the Monroe doctrine is a fact which may be supported by many quotations like the following from the London Spectator:

Germany, to take a concrete example by way of illustration, will get into a dispute, say, with Brazil, and will prepare to occupy the province in order to protect her subjects and restore order. America will thereupon quote the Monroe doctrine, and then the Monroe doctrine will be quietly but quite firmly ignored. The next move will be made by Germany. If she is strong enough, she must send her fleet wherever the German fleet is to be found and destroy it. If and when that is done, nothing will be easier than to enforce the Monroe doctrine, for nobody can reach, much less hold, a part of Brazil or Central America without having the command of the sea—at any rate the relative command of the sea. We do not wish to be alarmists; we do not wish to tempt America into warlike courses; we do not wish to make ill blood between America and Germany. But we love America and her people, and she has nothing to fear, and to join in the outcry against Mr. Elihu Root because he has spoken out.

German feeling against the Monroe doctrine is finding utterance in type as witness the following from the Berlin Zukunft:

It is a naive bit of arrogance when the Monroe doctrine is used to proclaim a kind of supremacy over South America. As to the so-called unification, pacification, and improvement of South America, which that means, it is merely an Anglo-Saxon circumlocution for pilfering territory. The South Americans know all that. If the United States wants to prevent a European power from setting foot in South America, she must use cannon. The Monroe doctrine is not worth the paper it is written on.

The Berlin Neuesten Nachrichten, in discussing what it calls the insincerity of the Monroe pretension, says that "Uncle Sam loves to stalk around rattling a sword, especially at election times." The Hamburg Correspondent adds:

The Monroe doctrine has never had more than an apparent existence. It has now been thrown overboard by the Americans themselves, as they have gone beyond their own continent to demonstrate the right of the stronger. Henceforth American questions like all others are merely questions of power.

These signs of coming trouble are as sharply accentuated as any that loomed in the long foreground of the Spanish-American war. That American statesmen are alert to them is shown by the recent speech of Secretary Root and the comments which it has drawn from men of his class. Seeing how fast Germany is acquiring the means of maritime offence it is not too early for the United States to make up its mind whether to begin on a great naval and military program of its own or to assist Europe in the partition of South America. For ourselves we should regard a war with Germany as deplorable, the more so if the United States were compelled to wage it on behalf of countries that hate us, that will not trade with us and which, in their present hands are absolutely undeveloped. Still if the majority of Americans like the Monroe doctrine well enough to fight for it, we have no protests to make save at the optimism which withholds the needful enmity of what would prove to be the bloodiest and most critical war America had ever entered upon.

It was a warm day yesterday but the ocean was cool and it tempted hundreds away from home or church. Ocean bathing is more prevalent here than it is anywhere on the Pacific mainland coast and is also a safer pastime. Generally speaking the California surf is too cold for people of any but the most robust constitutions and what is as bad or worse the sand under water is lashed with sting-rays that strike their

poisonous barbs into any intrusive foot. There are sting-rays in these waters, some of them large, but they frequent quiet bays and are rarely if ever found along the ocean beaches. As for sharks they are no annoyance here. Hawaii seems to have all the advantages and few of the disadvantages of salt water bathing, a low surf and properly tempered water being among the unusual luxuries afforded.

HONEST PRIMARY RULES.

The Hon. Mr. Dole jumps into the fast lane with a whoop and a halloo and in answer of anything worse to show us up to the proposed honest primary rules and calls them bad. Why the Tribune does not want honest primary rules or why any good Republican should not want them is more than we can tell, but the sad fact remains. Even the sight of a real cut-throat to the Honolulu Tribune does not bring on paroxysms equal to those which the Honolulu Tribune and its kind experience when the proposed primary rules are thought of.

Yet these rules—with special reference to the clauses which the late convention was fooled into rejecting—were copied from the best primary laws known to the legislation of any of the States, primary laws which will yet be enacted in Hawaii as the only means to secure honest politics. We have not heard a single argument against them which does not betray a desire to do something underhanded. Why should not a man be forced to give evidence that he is a Republican before he can vote in a Republican primary or a Democrat before he can vote in a Democratic primary? And why ought not the registration polls to be closed long enough before the opening of the voting polls to enable the lists to be examined so that political opponents, aliens and the like may be excluded? The so-called wide-open primary like the wide-open town is an offence to honesty and good morals. It was found to be so in New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and a thousand other places which have since reformed it out of existence and it will be found to be so here. In fact its local record is already bad.

The Advertiser does not want to draw a single unfair deduction from the rules or from the course of those who, by hook or by crook, defeated them in the late Republican convention. If there is any honest reason why the rules should stand as they are, or why they should have been rejected in the first place, the Advertiser will give space to it. None has so far been advanced although much has been written pro and con. Amid all the noise and the shouting of the bosses sounds the one clear note that primary rules which permit Democrats or non-descripts to dictate Republican policies and which give no opportunity to scan the registration lists before voting begins are felonious both in intent and in effect.

HAY TO HARTWELL.

The appreciation which Secretary Hay shows of General Hartwell in the letter which we reprint this morning is shared by the best citizens of Hawaii. General Hartwell, though much maligned in a narrow circle at home, made fast friends of the President and Secretary of State at Washington and was able to accomplish very much for Hawaii that is essential to its welfare. He was particularly strong in the work he did to prevent unwelcome amendments to the new organic law.

The consciousness of work well done is a good thing to have but when other men high in authority supplement it with expressions of their confidence and esteem, it takes on a finer savor. Few regularly accredited Ministers from Hawaii at Washington have had such compliments from the head of the cabinet as Mr. Hartwell, in his unofficial relation has unhesitatingly drawn—and yet they were all strong men.

If the truth were known it would appear that the personal character of the representatives sent to Washington in the past twenty years—such men as H. A. P. Carter, Dr. Mott-Smith, Frank Hatch, W. R. Castle, Prof. Alexander, A. S. Hartwell et al.—had more to do than any other agency in preparing the mind of Congress to give Hawaii a larger measure of self-government than Territories are accustomed to receive.

It is Honolulu, H. T. now, not Honolulu, H. I.

The fact that opium is to be free of entry from the United States relieves the customs officers of a hard job, puts new responsibilities on the police and makes enthusiastic Mellons of the Chinese.

Bryan's campaign against prosperity and in favor of surrendering the fruits of the war with Spain is likely to have more boomerang in it than any the Democrats have started up since 1894 when they appealed to American patriotism with a war-a-failure platform.

The morning Republican makes a neat appearance. The paper says that it will issue on Sundays but not on Mondays. E. S. Gill, formerly of the Arizona Republican and many other dailies, is the editor and has the reputation of being a competent journalist.

Interest appears in England concerning the reward that will fall to Lord Roberts for his good work in the Boer country. He may be made a Duke, though there are those who believe that a reward which sufficed for the conqueror of Napoleon is too great for the victor over Gern Paul. Possibly he will get Lord Wolseley's place as Commander-in-Chief later on and he is reasonably sure of big grants of money.

We cannot say that Mr. Towse makes a satisfactory explanation of the Sewall affair. If he was always an avowed Dole man—as a correspondent remarks in today's issue—what was he doing at the meeting of Mr. Sewall's friends, the one where the Warren letter was brought up? It may be that Dole men were taken into Sewall conferences and in today's issue—what was he doing at custom must have been more honored in the breach than the observance.

The letter from Mr. Humphreys about the one unit judicial appointment gazetted at Washington for the Hawaiian circuit, will be widely read. It ought to be followed by a vigorous protest against the discredited nominee from other members of the bench and bar. Our island courts have always been respectable and should be kept so. We do not doubt that when the President comes to be advised of the character of the man whom Mr. Humphreys

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reys describes he will promptly remove him.

The remarkable story from Washington which we have held back for a few days pending inquiry, may draw out details, but these cannot serve in rebuttal against the local testimony at hand. While the Advertiser feels sure that Mr. Sewall could not have become Governor if all his friends had stuck to him, the fact that some of those he trusted betrayed him was a dash of unexpected bitterness in the draught of defeat. The story told in our Washington correspondence reeks with perfidy but it is the sort of thing one always finds in politics.

Rats are multiplying in this city and may at any time catch the plague from passing ships or from some of the Asiatic pest holes that are rapidly taking shape. The Advertiser has never swerved from the belief that a large bounty should be paid for rats in these islands and made a permanent feature of the budget. Mainland States and Territories have offered bounties on coyotes, gophers, wolves, foxes and other four-footed pests, yet none of these classes of animals ever did so much harm to the people among whom they preyed as a single rat with the bubonic plague would do in this community.

Wireless telegraphy will be a help to these islands in more ways than one. Eventually ships will have the Marconi apparatus and can send word ashore from great distances at sea. If they are in trouble, prompt aid can be obtained, a thing that may be the means, one day, of saving valuable sugar cargoes. Perhaps the overdue Solide has been standing off and on within fifty miles of the islands for a week past. In such a case the use of wireless telegraphy would have enabled the consignees to send a tug directly to her and bring her in so as to save thousands of dollars in customs duties.

The more Mr. Edging's or Edgings' nomination for Circuit Judge is considered the more the mystery deepens about the genesis of his "pull." Who is Edging or Edgings, as the case may be? And who told the President that he would be an acceptable jurist on the Hawaiian circuit? Mr. Dole disclaims responsibility and the friends of Col. Little think he is not to blame. As for the appointee he seems petrified at the thought that President McKinley should take him away from the "bar" between drinks as it were, and make a Judge of him. The chances are ten to one that some one has nudged the President by way of a practical joke.

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AMERICA MARU	AUG. 18
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POWERS WILL ENTER AND CONTROL CHINA

Emperor Appeals to Them Against Dowager.

AMERICAN ADMIRAL CALLS FOR AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

Terrible Times Are Expected--Missionaries in Peril--Rioting and Bloodshed Now Going On.

LONDON, June 11.—The Powers have agreed upon a plan of action in China under the leadership of England and Russia. Not only all the great Powers, but even the smaller Powers will take part in a great European demonstration. The lesser Powers will not be called upon to send troops because there are enough already on the spot, but they will be asked to delegate the right of holding their flags to the great Powers in order that a demonstration may be made or a battle fought under the combined flags of all Europe. America and Japan have been acquainted with this proposal and America has given her adhesion to it.

Cry of the Emperor.

SHANGHAI, June 11.—Kuang Su, Emperor of China, has appealed to the Powers of the world to rid him of the domination of his aunt, the Dowager Empress Tai-Hsi. He's trying to overthrow her. This appeal he makes to America through the New York Journal and San Francisco Examiner, and to Europe through the London Daily Express. His mouthpiece in the matter is Weng Tung Ho, former President of the Han Ling, or national academy in Peking, by whom your correspondent is requested to convey to the people of Great Britain and America the scheme which His Imperial Majesty has devised for extricating his country from its present perilous state of anarchy.

Weng Tung Ho was for many years the Emperor's tutor, his confidant, his daily associate. He was dismissed by the Dowager Empress after the famous coup d'état of 1898, but he has been in constant communication with the Empress ever since.

It is with the express sanction of the Emperor and his party, which includes three ruling viceroys (whose names your correspondent is in possession of, but will not make public at present, as it might lead to their beheading), that this important message is sent through you to the people of the West.

Emperor Kuang Su's Appeal.

"His Majesty is convinced through ample trustworthy sources that the loyal support of many scores of millions of Chinese will be accorded to the proposals which he has approved for putting an end to the state of anarchy which has been brought about in his beloved empire by the action of the Empress Tai-Hsi. The Empress has brought about a division of China among rival nations, in the various portions allotted to which nations divers interests prevail, and divers laws and customs have been imposed without regard to the desires of the population. So enormously do the people outnumber the forces of their rulers that the imposition of unwelcome laws and customs may at any time lead to endless bloodshed and confusion, and eventually to universal war.

"The Government of China being virtually non-existent, the Emperor proposes that foreign Emperors, whose troops dominate the capital, shall remove his imperial person from the palace in which His Majesty is confined as a prisoner, shall declare the Empress Tai-Hsi and her present Ministers usurpers, shall bring the Emperor Kuang-Su to Nankin, Wu-Chang or Shanghai, whichever said foreign Powers deem to be the most suitable situation for the new capital of the Chinese Empire.

Protectorate by the Powers.

"Under the new conditions thus brought into existence it is proposed by His Majesty and his advisers that the foreign Powers should declare a joint protectorate, which will undertake the task of governing the country through His Majesty. This joint protectorate should abolish the present boards at Peking, appoint new Ministers from among the Emperor's progressive officials, and form strong foreign advisory boards, who will voice the selection and framing of reforming laws to be adopted. Said board should disband the existing so-called armies, which are useless and only constitute sources of danger, and in their place should establish a foreign-officered gendarmerie and provide gunboats for the protection of the rivers. The foreign joint protectorate should assume control of customs, posts and telegraphs, working these departments with the best Chinese officials available. The protectorate should also establish a uniform currency, readjust the present corrupt, unequal system of taxation, open the country to the Powers who guarantee the integrity of China, as unreservedly as Japan is opened.

Abolition Urged.

"It is proposed further that all foreign relations shall be subject to the approval of a special board representing the

Powers most largely interested in the Empire. The Powers should also insure the freedom and safety of residence, religion, travel and pursuits for Chinese and foreigners alike, and make certain the abolition of the present hated regime. The proclamation of a new China under peoples beloved by the Emperor would meet with general peaceful acceptance and would result in the dissolution of the present disturbances. The outcome would be the introduction of new ideas and projects and the dismissal of old ones. The people are ignorant and easily excited to violence by those whose interests compel them to maintain their present vicious system of mandarinate, which His Majesty by himself is too weak to change, but which he will be strong enough to accomplish under benevolent foreign auspices.

"China is ripe for a change in the tide, which the reactionaries are vainly speaking to stem. If it should be so, on the other hand, that the foreign Powers seriously contemplate the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, they will have before them the huge task of facing dense millions of people, who, though they lack training and make contemptible soldiers, possess boundless powers of resistance and would be able to wear out the patience of any European ruler who would seek to govern without regard to the prejudices of the oldest civilization in the world.

Warning Against a Conquest.

"The conquest and division of China would be impossible with 100,000 troops, but it would require 1,000,000 soldiers and centuries of work.

"All would accept the Emperor Kuang-Su, who is completely identified with the people and wholly against their present vicious rulers, who deprived him of power and brought about conditions which the Powers could easily have averted. His Majesty and his advisers beg America and Japan to pause before resorting to dismemberment, which can be deferred at least until the Emperor's efforts to govern his people and restore happiness to this great division of the human race have proved abortive. If the people are assured that the Powers guiding and protecting His Majesty do not intend to swallow the country piecemeal and the people and soldiers will return unquestioningly to the allegiance from which the Empress Tai-Hsi has diverted them."

Boxer Outrages.

SHANGHAI, June 11.—All the naval forces, except the Russians, are acting under the orders of the British Admiral. It is reported that the head of a foreigner has been seen exposed on a pole northwest of Tien-Tsin. The Chinese are fleeing from Peking and Tien-Tsin to Shanghai. There are ominous indications of outbreaks in the Yangtze district. All classes of natives in the north display intense hostility towards foreigners, and the Chinese soldiers point their guns at foreigners as they pass.

Chinese Mobs are Rioting.

LONDON, June 12, 3 a. m.—Shanghai, under today's date, reports that there has been street-fighting in Peking since early Sunday afternoon.

The Russians are making large purchases of canned provisions at Shanghai, and everything points to an outbreak of hostilities. All British missionaries will probably be ordered to return quickly to treaty ports.

At Tien-Tsin, the Viceroy finally consented to furnish transport for a relief force of 400 under an American commander. The partial restoration of the railway is expected to be effected by tomorrow. More massacres of Christians are reported.

Dowager Bids Defiance.

LONDON, June 12.—The Peking correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says: "Changes have been made in the Tsung-Li-Yamen. One Chinese has been retired and four Manchurians rigidly conservative have been appointed. Prince Ching, the only member with a knowledge of foreign affairs, has been superseded by Prince Tuan, a powerful supporter of the Boxer brotherhood."

The Times, commenting upon the reorganization of the Tsung-Li-Yamen, considers its significance unmistakable, and says: "It means that the Empress Dowager has finally thrown off the mask, and has resolved to stake everything on her anti-foreign policy. Prince Tuan is a creature of the Empress, who is known to be one of the chief patrons of the Boxers and a representative of the most reactionary party in China. That she is a determined and headstrong woman, is not to be disputed. She has so far enjoyed impunity, which has encouraged those fanatics, and her willfulness has induced her to offer a direct challenge to the foreign powers. The challenge is one which they cannot decline to take up, if they must act, and they must act together, as, indeed, they are doing."

Tien-Tsin, June 11.—The captain in charge of the British defense here commanded a third special train yesterday and a fourth today for the transport of 213 Russians and two guns, and sixty-two French marines with stores and one gun for the British. The international forces are near Lang Fong, forty miles from Peking. The troops can

not reach the capital before Tuesday night, and the fear is that an attack will be made before then. It is readily assumed that the Russians will send over 1,500 men with artillery tonight, provided they can get transport over the bay.

Kempff Calls for Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Administration has arranged for the sending of American troops from the Philippines to China. The President sent for Acting Secretary of War McKim today and had a long conference with him. The understanding here is that Rear Admiral Kempff and General MacArthur have been communicated with and that Kempff will send to MacArthur for troops the moment he believes their presence in China is indispensable.

The pressure brought by the American boards of missions on President McKinley, aside from the general aspects of the situation, is supposed to be responsible for this arrangement of the matter.

The situation is, if anything, worse than it was yesterday. The cable from Minister Conger given out today was received yesterday. Since early this morning telegraphic communication between Tien Tsin and Peking has been lost. Minister Conger's telegram was to the effect that the Pao Ting foreign missionaries are safe up to the present; that the Chinese Government has sent troops there and promises ample protection to the mission, although it is not thought that this protection will insure safety. According to Minister Conger it is impossible at this moment to send any foreign forces from Peking to Pao-Ting-Fu. Mr. Conger's doubt as to the permanence of the Chinese ability to protect the missions is in line with his pre-belief in his mind that the few Chinese Christians are to be overcome by the element of the Boxers.

If it is true, as stated today, that the Empress Dowager has sought protection in the Russian Legation at Peking, it is apparent that the Russo-Chinese scheme is near its realization. The action of the Empress, if she has taken such a step, clearly indicates that she regards Russia as her nearest friend and best protector and shows that, in her judgment, Russia is the proper Power to maintain the integrity of the Empire and restore peace.

The reports as to the landing of Russian troops at various points are believed here to be the forerunner of news that Russia is strongly represented in the neighborhood of Peking by her military forces; and that, when the column of 1,500 marines and bluejackets of all nations from Tien-Tsin reaches the Chinese capital, it will find comparative peace restored and Russia in possession in the field, both diplomatically and physically.

Should this belief prove to be justified by the happenings, Great Britain will have been administered a most severe blow; Russia will have secured an extension of territory in Northern China in compensation for Great Britain's expansion in South Africa.

The Navy Department received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff:

TONG KUI, June 11.—Secretary Navy, Washington. In case all communication Peking not able to go alone. If other nations go will not to relieve Americans, pending instructions. Situation serious. Battalion of marines from Manila has been urgently requested. Answer.

KEMPFF.

Upon receipt of the above Secretary Long sent the following cablegram to Admiral Kempff at Manila:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 11.—Remedy, Manila: Send by Solace immediately with all dispatch to Kempff, 80 marines, arranged if practicable that after landing Solace shall continue homeward voyage, as previously ordered. LONG.

The following undated dispatch has been received at the Navy Department: Secretary of the Navy: Forces landed by the different nations. Opening communication to Peking. Americans joined.

KEMPFF.

Admiral Kempff also reports the arrival of the Monocacy at Taku.

Missionaries in Peril.

NEW YORK, June 11.—All of the Foreign Missionary Society officers in New York are apprehensive as to the safety of missionaries in the North China district, sent out under American auspices. Representing the Methodist Episcopal Church in the district where the Boxers are making trouble are:

Anna Gloss, M. D. of Chicago; Frances O. Wilson of Des Moines; Mrs. Charlotte M. Jewell and Mrs. Barrows, M. D., both registered from "The New York City Bureau; Annie E. Steers, Effie E. Young, Gertrude Gilman, C. M. Frey, E. G. Glover, Rachael R. Bonn, M. D., Ida M. Stevenson, M. D., Edna G. Terry, M. D., Miranda Croucher and Mary E. Sherkey.

The Congregational Church in this country reports more missionaries in the North China district than any other denomination. Among them are:

Edwin E. Allen, Maude L. Allen, William S. Amet, Mary Amet, Mary G. Andrews, Abbie G. Chapin, Jane E. Chapin, Flora M. Chapin, Franklin M. Chapin, Jane G. Evans, Charles E. Ewing, Beattie G. Ewing, George H. Ewing, Louise H. Ewing, Howard S. Galt, Louisa A. Galt, Chaucery Goodrich, Sarah B. Goodrich, Anna A. Gould, Ada Haven, James H. Ingram, M. D., Myrtle B. Ingram, John L. Mater, Mary Land Meter, Lucila Miner, Mary S. Morrill, Virginia C. Murdoch, D. D., Wilma C. Noble, M. D., Willa J. Noble, Frances B. Patterson, Albert P. Peck, M. D.; Cella P. Peck, Henry P. Perkins, Estella L. Perkins, M. D.; Horace T. Pitkin, Lena T. Pitkin, Henry D. Porter, M. D.; Elizabeth C. Porter, Mary H. Porter, James H. Roberts, Grace L. Roberts, Nellie N. Russell, Devolio C. Sheffield, D. D.; Eleanor V. Sheffield, M. Elizabeth Sheffield, Arthur H. Smith, D. D.; Emma D. Smith, William F. Sprague, Emma J. Sprague, Charles A. Stanley, Ursula Stanley, Elwood G. Tewksbury, Grace H. Tewksbury, Edward B. Warner, M. D.; Myrtle C. Wagner, Geo. D. Wilder, Gertrude Wilder, Mark Williams, E. Gertrude Wyckoff and H. Grace Wyckoff.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance has these American missionaries in China: Miss D. W. Duoro, Miss Amy Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodbury, Miss H. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Larsen, Miss Leithauer and Miss A. Gowan.

There are also thirty-four Swedish missionaries at these points.

Hatred of Foreigners.

LONDON, June 12, 3 a. m.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated yesterday at 1:40 p. m., says: "Reports from the Un-Han-Fu district say that the French Minister has telegraphed that a crisis is imminent and

SECRETARY OF STATE HAY COMPLIMENTS GEN. HARTWELL



WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following is a copy of a letter sent to General A. S. Hartwell of Honolulu by Secretary of State Hay:

Department of State,
Washington, May 16, 1900.
My Dear General: I am not willing that you shall return to Hawaii without expressing to you the grateful appreciation of the President for all the kindly aid and counsel you have given us during the last few months, so important for the future of Hawaii.

We have constantly had occasion to avail ourselves of your special knowledge of all the circumstances connected with the legislation for the new Territory, and we have never failed to find our reliance upon your intelligence, as well as upon your candor and fairness, fully justified. You have rendered both to us and to Hawaii services which I believe no other man could have rendered, and I am glad to give you this expression of the gratitude which we all feel for your inestimable assistance.

Very truly yours,
JOHN HAY.

General A. S. Hartwell.

that he is advising all foreigners to evacuate Yung-Nan."

All the telegrams indicate that the situation has not in the least improved. On the contrary, the disorders have spread from the neighborhood of Peking to the capital itself, which is growing turbulent in anti-foreign demonstrations. In addition to the burning of the Peking Club, the secretary of the Belgian Legation has been roughly handled in the streets. Hostile crowds continue to demonstrate against the Legations. Ten thousand international troops are approaching the city and the advance guard is due to arrive today (Tuesday).

The last message out of Peking to reach London left yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, going by way of the Russian telegraph through Manchuria. The Tien-Tsin line being out. It is as follows: "General Tung, a Mohammedan, extremely hostile to foreigners, arrived here this morning and had a long audience with Prince Tuan, father of the heir apparent, who is seemingly friendly to the Boxers. Prince Tuan has been appointed chief of the Foreign Office over Prince Ching, who is more friendly toward the foreigners. The dispatch of more troops was in response to a telegram from the Ministers to the Consul at Tien-Tsin for additional troops. Convoys have left Peking to meet the troops coming by the first train. The Protestants have erected a barricade before the building in which they have taken refuge and they have a small guard. The Catholics are concentrated north of the cathedral under the protection of a French guard of twenty-five men who will hold out to the end."

A dispatch from Peking, dated Saturday evening June 9th, says: "A body of forty Boxers, armed with knives, has looted and burned the Peking Club, race track and grand stand buildings. Another edict this morning orders the Military Governor to police the streets with cavalry and infantry. Nevertheless, in the neighborhood of the legation the street continues thronged with the roughest kind of a mob, ready to break out at the slightest provocation. United States Minister Conger has sent twenty marines, and the British Minister, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, twelve marines, to guard the Methodist Mission compound, where members of all denominations of Protestants had gathered."

TIENTSIN, June 11.—An American officer who has just arrived from the front for provisions reports that the forces are repairing the track between Lofa and Large-Fang. He caught a foxer last evening who was attempting to set fire to a bridge, and he saw several corpses, evidently the bodies of men killed by troops of General Nich. The fifth train left at 5 p. m. today with provisions. Great anxiety is felt here respecting the fate of the foreigners in Peking. Owing to difficulty in securing the Viceroy's permission for a third special train to start for Peking, the foreign troops occupied the cars, whereupon the Chinese engine-driver ran away with his locomotive. The crowd tried to pull up the track, but the troops cleared away the rubble at the point of the bayonet and seized the engine. On learning of this the Viceroy granted permission and the train left at 5:15 p. m. with about 500 men. The force was made up of 250 Germans, 80 British and the rest French troops.

Japan Backed Down.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 11.—News was brought by the steamship Queen Adelaide of an extremely narrow escape from a Russo-Japanese war about the beginning of May. The threatened struggle would have been on before now, according to the advices received from Japan, had it not been for the refusal of Great Britain to aid Japan against Russia, owing to the fact that her forces were engaged in South Africa.

It seems that about six weeks ago such a crisis had been reached that hostilities were regarded as inevitable in Japan. The bone of contention was, as before, Manchuria. Korea. Japan had, despite the protests of Russia, installed a Japanese trader in a very good, if not the

UNLUCKY BRITONS

Six Hundred Derbyshires Missing.

RESULT OF A BOER RAID

President Krueger Near the Portuguese Border With a Strong Bodyguard.

LONDON, June 11.—General Forester-Walker sends this dispatch:

CAPE TOWN, Sunday, June 10.—The following telegram has been received from Charles Knox:

"KROONSTAD.—The following casualties, reported from Stoneham, commanding the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, dated Rhenoster river, June 8th, received here by flag of truce June 10th: The Fourth Battalion of the Derbyshire Regiment (the Sherwood Foresters), killed, Lieutenant Baird Douglas and Lieutenant Hawley, and fifteen of the rank and file. Wounded—Colonel Wilkinson, Captain Bailey, Lieutenants Hall, Lawder and Blanchard, and fifty-nine of the rank and file; the Shropshire Light Infantry, 1; Cape Pioneer Railroad Regiment, 7; Ammunition Park, Royal Marines and Imperial Telegraphs, 1 each; Postoffice Corps, 1. "Stoneham reports that many were severely wounded, and the remainder of the Fourth Derbyshire and details of prisoners, except six of the rank and file, are in his camp. All the wounded are in his camp, lately occupied by the Fourth Derbyshire. Inquiries are being made as to the names."

Losses Six Hundred.

LONDON, June 12 (3:30 a. m.)—Fifty thousand British troops are within half a hundred miles of the marauding Boers north of Kroonstad, and they are expected, of course, to make short work of them. Nevertheless, outside of the War Office telegrams, no one knows what is going on.

South of Kroonstad there is a wide gap. The railway is only partially defended and as General Kelly-Kenny has hurried all the available troops northward, the assumption is that there is danger of a second raid. The loss of the Derbyshires is estimated at from 600 to 700 men.

A Reuter dispatch from Maseru, dated June 11th, 8:35 p. m., says: "Fifteen hundred Boers surrendered to General Brabant today in the Pilsburg district."

Machadopolis has been officially proclaimed the capital of the Transvaal. A Lourenço Marques dispatch says that the village has swollen into a small city, the majority of the inhabitants living in tents.

An official Boer telegram asserts that the British have been defeated with considerable loss at Jonkerspoort, in the southern extremity of the Free State, or Orange river colony, ten miles from Norval's Point. It was thought that this district had been cleared of Boers and rebels long ago.

The Boers still cling to Laing's Nek, but General Buller's forces are still working far around in that direction. Lord Roberts has wired Cape Town that prior to Wednesday he liberated 151 officers and 3,500 of the rank and file. The Boers consequently took off only 300.

Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, had eight supporters out of forty at a caucus called to consider the Ministerial programme. J. X. Merriman, Treasurer, and J. W. Fauer, Commissioner of Public Works, have resigned from the Cabinet, and Mr. Schreiner's own resignation is believed to be imminent, although he may reconstruct the Ministry with the aid of the opposition, the British members. The Cabinet situation is so interesting that Sir Alfred Milner will postpone his trip northward.

Food is still scarce at Mafeking, but the railway is nearly repaired. Seventy-two rebels have been arrested in the Vryburg and Mafeking districts. Sixty-five men were marched into Mafeking by two of their late prisoners at Mafeking.

All of General Harrington's force landed at Belra a week ago. The organization to invade the Transvaal from the north is already far advanced. A Boer deserter who arrived at Maseru yesterday asserts that 7,000 Boers participated in the Rooikrant engagement; that General Olivier was killed and General de Villiers mortally wounded.

The American young women who are nursing in the hospital at Ladybrand have been slighted by the Boer women, who are nursing the Boer sick in the same hospital and have been made the object of unpleasant remarks, because the Americans are nursing the English.

VENTERSTOEP, June 11.—Two hundred and fifty Boers have surrendered to General Hunter and the remainder in this district have promised to give up their arms.

Krueger's Big Bodyguard.

LONDON, June 12.—The Lourenço Marques correspondent of the "Times" says: "At Machadopolis President Krueger has a body guard of 1,000 burghers. Stores are being moved as quickly as possible from that point to Lydenburg. The Portuguese authorities sent a further body of troops to the border today."

The list of delinquent shareholders of the Awini Coffee, Fruit and Stock Co. of Mahukona appears in this issue. All stock not paid up by July 21 will be sold at auction.

(Continued on Page 8.)

